THE PARTY INVESTED THE REBAPH, PRINCADELLINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1806.

# EUROPE.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

Tremendous Schemes of Napoleon.

A FRANCO-PRUSSIAN AL-LIANCE HINTED AT.

The Fenians in Ireland.

ENGLISH ARRESTS AND IRISH THREATS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Ste., Ste., Etc., Etc.,

Napolson Unveiled. FUBLICATION OF THE GRAND PAMPHLET MANI-FERTO, "NATOLEON III ET LA PRUSSE"—AN AL-LIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA "IN DISPENSABLE" - UNITED THEY MAY "DEFY THE HOSTILITY OF THE OTHER GOVERNMENTS," AND HAVE "NOTHING TO HOPE PROM THEIR PRIEND

SHIP"-AUSTRIA TO BE HUMBLED, AND RUSSIA ITALY, AND ENGLAND NOWHERE. Fars April 4, Corre-pondence of the London Times Une of those pamphiets which are usually thrown out on the eve of some great event as feeters, to testhe state of pub etopinion, has just appeared. It i headed Napeleon III et la Prusse, and is anonymous Whether the writer has taken his inspiration from Freich or a Prussian source, it is difficult to say but from the ardor with which he advocates th alliance of Prussia with France, in preserved to any but from the addor with which he advocates the alliance of Prussia with France, in preservence to any other, it is probable that he is not an unfaithful exponent of M. Bismark's policy, however correct yor otherwise he may interpret that of the sovereign whore name he places at the head of his production. After a marked allusion to the courteous reception given to the Prussian Minister last autumn at St. Cloud, he hastens to prove that the alluance of France and Prussia is not merely possible, but that it is indispensable; that their relations with the other Governmen s of Europe are of little advantage to either of them, as they have nothing to hope from their friendship, and may dely their hostility. The part that Pruscis is called upon to take in Europe is of a two-fold character. She has to consolidate her supremacy in Cormany, to the detriment of Austria, and, having regard to the extent of her sea coast, she has to take her place among the maritime powers of the first order. The port of Kiel is indispensable to her in the latter case; and territorial agrandizement is urgent in the forum. M. Bismark, "with that lofty conception which has made him the foremost sta esma of the age—in fact, the "Richelieu of Prussia"—nw all this at a giance. To attach his object he revived, "with admirable ability," the Schie-wig-Holstein quistlon, and, having neutralized the geal powers of Europe. mirable ability," the Schie wig-Holstein quistion, and, having neutralized the great powers of Europe, undertook, in concre with Austria, the war which covered with laurels the Pruesian troops at Duppel, signed the treaty at Gaszein, which gave him the port of Kiel, and threw the population of the duchies into his arms. Throughour this contest Austria played but a secondary part; a deven the material advan ages she hoped to real from it are exciping her. The annexation of the duchies to Prussia is immerant, it is improposally convended by the force of minent; it is imperiously commanded by the force of circumstances, no matter under what form or name—direct annexation, or persons union a happy expression, by the way, invented by the ingenious statesman to satisfy the ephemeral susceptibilities of a generation morbidly desirous of sell-government and independence. Puvite opinion calls for the territorial agrandizement which is to make in the history of Pru-sa a fresh starting point for her real grandeur. It cannot be left uneffected without peril to her internal tranquility. There is danger in respect of Aus ma; for were Prussia baffled in her scheme of annexation, austria, now thoroughly humbed, would again lift her head, regain her innumbed, would again lift her head, regain her influence in Germany, and make her adversary pay dearly for her momentary superiority. There is danger, too, in respect of the smaller States of the Germanic confederation, which would again put for h pretensions to political independence, and refuse to follow in the wake of M. Bismark. But by whose aid can all this be

out a solid, faithful, dura le alliance, which will enable him to carry out his object, without drawing the sword, by the sole pressize of an alliance, formi da le in case of war, invincible in Congress or in conference; and the only power to which Prussia can bo d out her hand is France An alliance of Prussia with Austria is simply impossible. The difference of races, and the diversities of religion, place an impassable gulf between them. The weakness of Austria was abundantly proved in the Italian war; and it is proved every day, when she requires the Germanic Confederation to declare that an attack on her territory shall be considered as an attack on the Confederation itsels, and as a danger to it. No efficacious co-operation can be hoped for from a power that is scarcely able to keep the Italian people in check, to restore caim to Hun-gary, Bohem a, and validela. For these and many o her reasons Fussen would cain nothing by an Austrian alliance, and has no hims whatever to lear

compashed? Assuredly not with that of his own

Government and his own prople only; for, onter-prising as he is, he is not so rash as to stake the future of his country on a single cast. He must seek

ously useful to nobody.

With regard to Russia and England, it is manifest that neither of them would consent to the aggrandizement of Prussia as a maritime power. England is too ea ous of her supremacy at sea to permit the growth of a rival, least of all to contribute towards Russia would no longer be in stress of the Baltic and, in case of a rupture, the Prussian fleet could

from her enmity. Of Ita y it is unnecessary to speak. Italy is still occupied with her internal organization; and, embarrassed as she is at home, she can be seri-

the first day hostilities commenced, seriously menace Crosstact and St. Petersburg.

But even though flussia might, in certain circumstances, be a lowerful or a formidable friend, England has completely lost her influence, and John Bull, by his miserable abandonment of Denmark during the way at the Francis has represented by during the war with Prussia, has renounced his tensions to an European protectorate. He has the taste for hazardous enterprises; his sword no longer quits its scabbard; and his will no longer turns the scale on his side. When his material intelests are at stake he may shake off his torpor for a moment, and prepa e to fight, but to fight with diplomatic notes and circulars. Then Femanism in Ireland and matinis in india are phantoms periodically recurring to paralyze his forces, but as periodically recurring to paralyze his forces, just as Poland, even when stirring under her shroud, shakes the Muscovite colossus that has one foot in Europe and the other in Asia. Prussa has only to exhibit those two scarcerows and that of Hungary before Austria, to counterbalance the hostility of the three powers, since she can draw no advantage from their alliance. The Austrian alliance, the English alliance, the Russian alliance, may be disposed of in one word—impossible or useless.

France, then, is the only power whose alliance Prusia should seek. It is not that France has any views on the Rhine on the principle of natural frontiers. Indeed, France should put an end, once for tiers. Indeed, France should put an end, once for all, to the unjust prejudices which Germany has conceived against her, and the bugbear of the "left bank," always held up as an obstacle between Germany and her, should vanish jordeer. At what price, then, could First a obtain this alliance? And what would she offer to the Cabinet of the Tuileries to remove all caruple? Though France has no need of the Rime for her greatness, there is, in the direction of Sarreious, a certain "rectification of frontier" which would be very useful to her, and would scarcely be telt by Prussa. That concession, the limits of which might "e casily determined by grealimits of which might be easily determined by geographers and diplomatists, would remove every ob-

For France it would be a serious benefit; for the ceded territory contains the coal mines of Sarre-bruck. Political advantage it would have none whatever. The Prussian Government could make whatever. The Prussian Government could make the concession without derogating from its dignity, without incurring blame from the Chamber of Ropresentatives, who can this point, and perhaps for the first time, would agree with it. By it Prussia would earn the alliance of France, and would have no enemy to fear, however formidable he might be. Ansiria would be paralyzed, Russia anxious, England disquicted; but all three, conscious or their weakness in precence of this formidable league of two homogeneous peoples, would not dream of disturbing the peace of Europe. The future of political Europe is in two words—Frussia and France.

An alliance between France and Russia is out of the question. It would at once provoks a European war. The old antagonism of France and Austria, the humbling of the house of Hapsburg contemplated by Henry IV and by nearly all the kings of France, make it unnecessary for the author to enter into

make it unnecessary for the author to enter into details to show the impossibility of an alliance between these two States. All the attempts made to draw them closer to each other, whether on the

part of M. de Kaunitz, the Emperor Joseph II, Louis XV', or Napoleon i, were in vain. The French Government, which has ever defenced the cause of nationalities, and has poured out the bood of its soldiers in every part of the world to maintain the chivatrous raditions of its policy, could never concinde a treaty with a power that denies and repudiates the bare idea of nationalities, for her greatest danger comes from her oppression of Hungary and Bohemia, Galicia and Croatia, Traesylvania and Vennee. The war in Italy proved that France had nothing to hear from Anstria as a toe on the field of battle as she had nothing to hope from her as a triend in congress. The two Government, may, indeed, exchange courtesses and decorations; it may be the policy of an individual minister to dream or such an all ance, but it may happen hat, amid ail these courtesses and commercial treaties, a few terrible words

all ance, but it may happen hat, and ad 'bese courtesies and commercia: treaties, a few terrible words may be heard, such as those was a self from Napoleon III on the lst of January 1859.

What the author says of the Anglo-French alliance I give in his own words:—The Anglo-French alliance has more adherents; and a certain party in France seek to cry up the reconclitation, for they do not venture to call it friendship, of two peoples who for ages have learned to hate each other and to meet only on fields of battle. To root out from French hearts the memory of the humiliating domination of the English in the middle ares, to oblicate hat inveterate rancor, there is between the two nations neither aminity of race nor community of tastes. The Channel divides them, and political interests cannot seriously unite them.

What the one desires the other also desires, and if France casts a glance on Antwerp Tanglers, Egypt, Maita, and Gibraltar, they key of the Mediterrauean, England has long chershed the same project, and fits out her ships to defend what she calls her right. his out her ships to defend what she calls her right.

After thes review of the three great powers, whose all ance would be as useless as it is distasteful to France weat remains? What Government can hold out a friendly hand to the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and on this bledge of amity bund up a sorid and profitable union? That Government is Prussia.

The interest of Prussia in this alliance is self-evident, and that of France is not less so, the Congress of Vienna, by increasing in 1815 the possessions of Pressia on the Ruine, intended to make any future alliance between these two Powers impossible.

future alliance between these two Powers impossible. But that deed, done out of hatred to France, is now but a mere historical recollection. The interviews between the severeigns, a commercial treaty, community of views, and an able minister have laid the basis of an understanding which may and should become a lasting triendship. The sympathy of the two peoples was recently snown on the arrival of the military bands of the Pomeranian regiments in Paris. They were received with enthusiasm—the foretaste of the harmony which may be expected on

both sides.

The Emperor Napoleon III said thirteen years ago that "The empire was peace." The French are a military people, but the are not a quarreisome people. Their ardent pariotism has been satisfied in two glorious wars, when the sword was drawn by their sovereign in behalf of nationalities, and in detence of sovereign in behalf of nationalities, and in detence of the oppressed, and not for aggrandizement. Com-ing after a Government which, by its timid polley, incurred the reproach of wishing for peace at any price, the Emperor Napoleon ItI has restored to France the full prestige of her name. He has still a great moral mission to fulfil in Italy and the East, It is by peace, and peace only, that this noble task can be accomplished; and peace could only be se-cured by an albance with Prussia.

France is one and homogeneous. She has no Ireland to depopulate; no Hungary to keep down:

Ireland to depopulate; no Hungary to keep down; no Poland to blot out of the map of Europe. She can devote the whole of her effort- to the noble works of peace; and the only enemy she may have to combut has been braved and vanquished by her sovereign by the bedside of cholera patients, and in the hos-pitals.

The following is the concluding passage of this pamphiet: A certain press, purporting to be the organ of a fraction of public opinion, has more than organ of a fraction of public opinion, has more than once claimed, in the name of patriotism and of national security, the natural frontiers of France. The Emperor, out of his solicitude for the public weal, and for the grandest and glory of the French name, listened to these bold, and sometimes ill-timed voices, and sought to regulate his policy according to a seritmate standard, with the prudence and sagacity which are the distinctive signs of his Government. By the annexation of savoy and Nice he had satisfied these aspirations. But if he has been obliged to win these provinces in the field, he may by pacific means rectify his frontier towards the Raine. What Prussia might cede to secure the triendship of France has been already shown. The Emperor may them, thanks to the strength he has imparted to the France here. and to its Government, obtain this pacific conquest. Prussia opens her arms to him and to conclude an a hance with her Napoleon III need not emoroil himself with any one.

THE PEELING IN ENGLAND. From the London Times, April 7.

Nothing new transpired yesterday with regard to the prospects of war in Germany, but there seems to be a strong hope on the part of the leading powers connected with that country that Prussia will find it expedient to hause, owing to the representation

THE VERY LATEST. LIVERPOOL, April 8.—The Prussian reply to the Austrian note created a very unlayorable impression

### THE FENIANS.

Serecant Darragh, ot the English army, tried by court martial for Femanism, and planning a muttny in Cork garrison, had been found guilty and sen-teneed by the court to be shot. Her Majesty had, hov ever, commuted the sentence to penal servitude

THE LATEST ARRESTS-MORE PENIAN ARMS FOUND AND MORE ENGLISH DESERTERS. Dublin (April 5) Correspondence of London Times.

The police vesterday morning arrested a man named John Harrison and lodged him in Kilman-ham jair without troubling the magistrates. They had good reason for doing so, for although he called himself a compositor, he was prepared to distinguish himself in a different field of abor. At his lodg-ings, in No. 3 Harmony row, they tound con-cealed behind the window-shutter, in the space for the pulley lines and weights, three seven-cham-ber reververs, new and of the best make, a sword and three bullet mouds, with a quantity of car-tridges and bullets. They found also in possession of the prisoner the "Life of Robert Emmeit," the "Battle of Aughrim," and a number or seditious songs, which planny indicated the use he intended to make of the arms and ammunision. As in all similar cases, the arms and ammunision. to make of the arms and ammunition. As in al similar cases, the arrest was made in consequence of private information conveyed to the detectives private information conveyed to the detectives.

Mr J. Stattery, ewner of the public house near Dublin Castle, in which a number of persons were lately arrested on a charge of Fenianism. has been permitted to go out on bail. The Lord Lieutenant has also authorized the release of Mr. Grace, a prisoner from Thomastown, county Kilkenny. His father applied to Mr. McDonnell yesterday, to see whether air. Hort, the resident magistrate of Kilkenny, might take the securities there, but he was told that the bail must attend at the Mountjoy prison. old that the bail must attend at the Mountjoy prison Two more persons—Michael Byrne and a private of the 10th Hussars—were brought up yesterday by the detectives as deserters. The latter was given

over to the officers of his regiment, and inquiries are to be made about the former, whose regiment is in William Burrows, a tax collector, No. 4 Lennox place, was charged at the head office vesterday with having a sword and bayonet without license. He said he intended to have them registered. He was discharged on bail, but the arms were detained.

John Barnes, taken up for using seditious language

in a singing saloon, having excused himself on the plea of drunkenness, was liberated yesterday on his Mr. O'Brennan, of Castlebar, proprietor of the Connaught Patriot, who was rearrested a short time ago, has been released on his own recognizance

The Limerick Reporter states that two more national schoolmasters—murray and O'Leary—nave been arrested at Croom, in that county, on a charge of Femanism, with a person named Thornhall, said

o be a relative of the postmaster.

The Kilkenny police made an important discovery of arms and ammunition near the city of Waterford. of arms and ammunition near the city of Waterford, in a public house, on Tuesday. In one of the rooms they found a beautiful revolver (American pattern) and a dagger. On searching in the garden they due up an immense cheat, filled with rifle bullets, ball cartridges, and a great quantity of nowder. The owner of the house was arrested, and further arrests in that quarter are expected. Kilkenny county reaches to the city of Waterford.

A man named Quinn, said to have been actively employed in promoting the Fenian cause in Scotland, has been arrested in Silgo on a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant.

A cooper, named Hosgan, has been arrested in

A cooper, named Horgan, has been arrested in Cork as a suspected Wenish.

The grand jury of the city of Cork have expressed their warm approval of the conduct of the Government in putting down the Fenian conspiracy.

Killian's Military Movements at an End-General Meade Supersedes Him at Eastport, and Killian Quits the Scene-Neutrality to be Preserved - The British North American Fleet in St. Croix River-Trial of the Fenians a Fizzle -Failure of the Crown Counsel to Prove any Crimi-

#### THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

EASTPORT, Me., April 19 -The Fenian schoons

were discovered and stole away large quantities of arms. Some parties were arrested on the schooner, but subsequently released.

Major Genera Meade arrived this forenoon. Collector Long had an interview with him, after which the Fenian schooner Pray was brought to the whart and thousand of the arms which were conveyed to and uncoaced of the arms, which were conveyed to

nent leaders here.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIA SQUADRON AT ST ANDREWS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., A ril 19 -Her Majeste' frigate Duncan arrived yesterday at 5 P. M. She has aboard Admiral Sir James Hope and the 17th Regiment. The Duncan has eight) one guns and nine bundred men.

There are three mon-of-war now in the harbor, viz :—The flarship Duccau and steamship. Rosario and Fawn, respectively sixteen and seventeen guas. On board the Fawn there is a battery of horse artillery, consisting of Armstong guns. The steamship: Tamar and Simoom are hourly expected.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL MEADE AND THE BRITISH GENERAL DOYLE-THE LATTER TRUST-ING TO GENERAL MEADE TO MAINTAIN OUR NEUTRALITY.

CALAIS, Me., April 19.—Major General Meade, with sixty United States Regulars, arrived here in the steamer Regulator from Eastport, about one P. M. to-day.

He had an enthusiastic reception in the City Hall. where he was introduced to the citz ins by ex-Mayor Whidden. He stated that he was here to see that no infraction of the laws should take p.acs.

General Doyle, from the St. stephens side, had a private interview with General Meade on board the

Regua or.
On account of the arrival of United States treops here, no part of the British retiment in her Majeste's irreate Duncan were landed at St. Stephens. The entire regiment will be stationed at St. Andrews, the United States forces being deemed sufficient to prevent a distubance in the quarter. General Meade lett for Eastport at three o'clock, He expects more United States troops at Eastport to morrow. He promised the people of Calais to re-turn hither in about a week, Governor Gordon and General Doyle, attended by their respective suites, are at St. Stephens,

PORTLAND, Mame, April 19 -It is sta ed that General Meade has te egraphed to more troops to be sent to Eastport, that all the troops in this vicin-ity are to be forwarded, and others are expected

FRONTIER. TORONTO, C. W., April 19 -The volunteers which were sent to the Lower Canada troutier have been recalled, Fenian raids being no longer teared.

### THE CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

BUNT EVIDENCE, ETC.

fied that four years ago he had been sent to New York to invite Mr. O'Mahony to lecture to the St Pairick's Society of Montreal. Mr. O'Mahony de-clined to come. He (McNamee) did not know then that Mr. O'Mahony was forming the Fenian Brotherhood: considered that Ireland had grievances which should be redressed in some way; Irish Canadia: Catholics had little to complain of McNamee's evi dence greatly dissatisfied the Crown counsel. His loyalty has been for a long time suspected, and it is believed he might have rold more if he had liked. Alexander Hunter, a telegraph operator, testified that he had interpreted a cipher message sent from New York to Foronto. Could not swear that the interpretation was correct; he had guessed at some of the words. It did not agree exactly with the system he supposed it to have been constructed upon. The copper might have been sent imperfectly by to

on St. Patrick's day, alleged to have been seditious. The detectives had sworn falsely as to Stafford hav-

ing been present.
Mike Mur, by and his seven associates have been

Chicago (Ill.) Advocate asserts that a tobac firm in that city, employing from twenty-five to thirty hands, have adopted the eight-hour system. Their experience is that as much work is turned out in eight hours as used to be in ten, and as a fruit of their experience, they pay their workmen the same wages under the new as they paid under the old system.

## THE FENIANS THIRD EDITION

## nality.

Pray was again seized by the autnorities and last her by the Fenians, under the guns of the American war ship Winoo-ki. A picket boat discovered the parties, who were engaged in the work with boats and maffled cars. The picket boat gave chase, but the Feman boats disappeared mysteriously. It is supposed that they made several trips before they

Fort Sulivan.

teneral sende finally announced his intention to tenera seade finally announced his intention to enforce the neutrality laws, as lar as lay within his power. I roose came to him from Portland, and others are en route for the irontier. The other ichooner is still in custody, in consequence of alleged informality in her papers of sale.

General Killian left suddenly on the Boston boat.
His destination is said to be unknown even to promi-

ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HOPE AND PART OF THE

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS RECALLED FROM THE

PURTHER EVIDENCE IN THE CASE OF MURPHY AND HIS COMRADES-THE CROWN PAILS TO PROVE ANYTHING CRIMINAL AND ASKS FOR TIME TO

CORNWALL, C. W., April 19 — The examination of witnesses against the arrested Fenians was continued to day. McNames, the reputed Fenian Head Centre, testi-

dy testified that he was present at the meeting

the only cases examined. They are remanded until next Wednesday. It is said that the Crown had failed in its efforts o produce proces of gunt, and has asked for time to

rake up auditional evidence. Colonel Wheter will be examined to-morrow He will probably be remanded for examination with the other prisoners. Sheedy will be tried in foronto been brought here simply as a witness .- A

A Novel Wager .- An amusing story is going the round of the Paris clubs. It appears that a short time ago a toreign prince made a heav bet that he would be arrested by the police with out committing any offence whatever, or in any way provoking the authorities. The bet havin-been taken by a member of the Imperial Club the prince went to one of the most aristocratic cates in Paris, dressed in a battered hat, a ranged blouse, and boots all in holes; and, sutting down at one of the tables, ordered a cup of coffee. The waiters, however, paid no attention to so suspicious-looking a customer, upon which the prince put his hand in his pocket and showed them a bundle of bank notes. The proprietor then ordered the coffee to be served, sending to the nearest police "station for a sergent de ville. The prince was duly arrested and taken to the commissary of police, where he stated who he was, and was afterwards taken to the gentleman with whom he made the bet to prove his ider tity. A similar story was told at Vienna som time ago, of a Hungarian Prince Scandar, M. Metternich's son-in-law, who, in order to make his arrest quite sure, took the bank notes out of

EIGHT-HOUR ESTABLISHMENT AT CHICAGO.-The

## Cholera Panie-Houses to Bent-Per-

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph, WASHINGTON, April 20, Consut Recognized. The President has recognized Loritz von

Baulback as Vice-Consul of Oldenburg at Milwaukie, and also as Vice-Consul of Bavaria at

Bills Signed by the President. The President has approved the bill authorizing the transfer of a gunboat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia, which is to pay for the vessel; also, the resolution protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous crimes on condition of emigrating to the United States; and the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended and provisioning militia forces to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion. The sum of \$6,716,000 is appropriated for the

Pardons by the President. The President has pardoned John G. Harris, of Kentucky, convicted of a violation of the revenue law; Horace L. Jones, of Michigan, convicted of embezzling from the mails; Wallace W. Whittlesy, of the District of Columbia, convicted of abstracting public records from the United States Treasury Depot; and George Warren Townsend, of Massachusetts, convicted of attempting fraud on the Enrolment Division of the Provost Marshal's office.

Marines Gone to Eastport, Me. A company of marines, numbering 108 men. have been sent from the Washington Barracks to Eastport, Maine, to maintain our neutrality laws on the border, in view of the Fenian movements thereabouts. The steamer Augusta, carrying ten guns, left the Washington Navy Yard yesterday for Eastport, Maine.

A Wedding. The only daughter of Senstor Nye was married last evening to John R. Waller, a New York merchant. The bridal party left for New York.

Internal Revenue. The Internal Revenue Bureau has been at work reorganizing the collection districts in the States of Virginia and Tennessee, so as to make them correspond with the Congressional districts. The agents to fill the positions thus ere ated are already under consideration, and will be appointed within a few days.

Senator Fessenden Sick with Varioloid. Senator Fessenden's illness has developed into varioloid. The President's Speech.

A satirical Congressman pronounces the President's speech to the colored people re-

markable only for the total omission of all mention of himself. Promotion and Appointment. Captain Edward Robinson, of New York, late Assistant Adjutant-General, has been breveted

major, and appointed United States Consul at Strashourg. In view of the anticipated war between the German Powers, Strasbourg is destired to be a place of much political importance, it being the easternmost fortress of France. A large army of observation will probably be stationed there. Major Robinson, from his knowledge of European languages and politics, is well qualified for the position.

A Contribbtion.

The Union Congressional Committee yester. day received, through the Hon. William D. Kelley, the check of W. Still, a colored man of Philadelphia, for \$1289.50, contributed by the associations of colored people in that city, for aiding in the circulation of Congressional speeches in favor of manhood suffrage.

Sale of Hospital Stores. The Government sales of hospistal stores,

which have taken place here from time to time during the past six months, have netted the Government about \$1,000,000.

General Baker's Report. Detective Baker has made a very voluminous report in reference to bounty-jumping frauds perpetrated under the calls for troops. He traces the jumpers from the time of being sworn in till their reaching the field. He shows that of the five hundred thousand men called out and sworn in by the Government, only one hundred and sixty-eight thousand reached the field as soldiers, though thousands of others received their bounties. This wholesale system of fraud is shown to have been perpetrated in nearly

every loyal State. Southern Federal Appointment

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report in favor of E. T. Parker as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, and reject Ellmore as Collector of Mobile, on account of his participation in the Rebellion.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs as New York and Philadelphia for the week ending April 14, were as tollows:- New York, \$2,857,090; Philadelphia,

Prize Money. All payments of naval prize money on lists upon which no sums have yet been paid have been suspended for the present, until certain rules for their payment shall be determined by the decision of the Supreme Court, before which

Smuggling from Canada. The concurrent testimony of the Customs officers stationed on the Canadian frontier shows that, notwithstanding the predictious of many, smuggling operations have decreased since the

several prize cases are now pending.

te mination of the Reciprocity treaty. Attack on Colored People. On Monday evening an attack was made with

stones by the rowdies of this city on the barracks of the colored troops. This morning some houses on New York avenue, belonging to colored people, were set fire to and five houses were destroyed.

Kentheky Department Commander. Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. Davis has been assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, to relieve General John M. Palmer, who has tendered his resignation.

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY. FINANCE AND COMMERCE

sonal-Jeff. Davis to be Released on

BALTIMORE, April 20 .- There is considerable

alarm here about the approach of the cholera,

and active preparations are making by the

authorities and citizens to ward it off. Many

people are already making arrangements in an-

ticipation to leave for country resorts, at the

earliest opportunity. Nearly all eligible loca-

tions in the surrounding country have been pro-

cured, and boarding places selected for the

summer. There is an unusually large number

of city houses and furniture offered for rent, at

low prices. At present the city is yet perfectly

Chief Justice Chase, General Howard, and

other distinguished persons will address a meet-

ing to-night to consider the physical and moral

It is stated on high authority that Jeff. Davis

will soon be released on terms similar to those

The Fenian War.

New York, April 20.-The gunboat De Sole

The Iribune's special Eastport despatch says

there is no excitement, and the presence of a

tew Fenians organizing circles is the only foun-

The World's Calais (Me.) despatch reports the

excitement immense over nothing. Seventeen

Fenians compose the right wing of the grand

army, under Captain Garner. The left rests at

The Sound Steamers.

New York, April 20 .- The steamer State of

Maine, of the New London line, struck a rock

night before last, at the mouth of the Thames

damage. Last night, on her return voyage, she

sprung a leak, and was compelled to transfer her

passengers to the steamer Old Colony, of the

The Steamer "Jamaica Packet."

Railroad Company. Nearly \$600,000 was sub-

The Steamship "Persia."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

claimed for the nursing and attending upon the wite

of the detendant by the plaintiff's wife, who is also a caughter of the delengant. It is alleged that these services were rendered during the summer

months for several years past. The delense offered no testimont, but contended before the jury that the services, being rendered by a child, were only such as a child should render to an invalid parent.

with a coal train, at a very early hour in the morning. Some of the cars took fire and the plainting

on endeavoring to escape from the car in which he

was, found the doors locked; he then jumped from one of the windows, and sustained injuries which, it is alleged, resulted in paralysis of the spine. On

DISTRICT COURT-President Judge Sharswood -

Manly & Co. vs. Thomas S. Serrili. An action on an award of arbitrators, It is alleged that the

plaintiffs and defendant had been engaged in cer tain stock operations in the stock of the Milwan tee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Company, and differ ences arising, agreed to refer the matter to arbi-trators for seitlement. On their award this action

ORPHANS' COURT-Judges Ludlow and Pierce

The Court was in session this morning, and engaged with the regular Orphans' Court business.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIOMS—Allison. P. J.

—Desertion cares were before the Court. Augustus Thompson, colored, was charged with the desertion or his wife. They had been married ten years, and

had one child. The prosecutrix testified that Augustus had left her and her child without the means of support. The detendant says that he and his wife and child were living in a house with the sister of

his wife, and that he paid half the rent, and did everything in his power to support his family respec-ably, and succeeded right well.

But the sister-in-law, for some reason unknown to him, rejected him from the hou-e. He then went to his wife and asked her to come with him, and pro-

mised to do his utmost for her. But she preferred

remaining with her sister. Augustus testified to the Judge his willingness to take his wife and support

her to the best of his ability. Accordingly the Judge, after giving a little advice, discharged Augus-tus, and the parties departed. Henry Day was charged with descript. Being a

box maker by trade, he told his wife that he was going out West to get work. He started, but when he arrived at Fittsburg he discovered he had not

money enough to complete his journey, and he re-turned to Philadelphia. When he reached this place he stopped at a drinking saloon, and was soon

in oxicated. His better half learning this, had him

arraigned upon a charge of desertion, but the Judge old not agree with her as to the legality of the charge, and acquitted the defendant.

James P. Rice was charged with desertion. Having promised to do better in the future, he was discovered.

Godfrey Worshing was charged with desertion

It appears that both parties were equally in fault; there are the Judge told them to be peaceable and affectionate for the time to come, and sent them

LARGE INCREASE OF ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON

THE PUBLIC LANDS. - In the month of Murch,

torty-nine thousand seven hundred acres were

disposed of at the district land office at Boon-

ritle, Missouri-the greater part for homestea.

actual settlement, a part as cash sales, amounting to ten thousand four hundred and sixty-two

In the same month, at the La Crosse Land Office

thirty-six acres were disposed of -the larger por-

residue taken by agricultural and mechanic col-

land warrants. At the Topeka (Kansas) United States Land Office, over five thousand acres were taken up and disposed of in the same

month-the largest part for actual settlement.

-The cabinet of the Tuderies baving intimated

to Prince Couza that his presence in Paris dur-ing the sittings of the Paris Conference would

be inopportune, he is prolonging his stay at

lege land scrip, and by cash tales and bount

tion for homestead actual settlement, and

Wisconsin, seven thousand four hundred and

dollars, and the residue bounty land location

NEW YORK, April 20.-The steamship Persia

in good condition, and will be got off.

has arrived up at her dock.

Verdict for plaintiff for \$260.

s brought. On trial

improvement or the colored race.

sailed last night for Eastport.

Eastport, under Captain Doyle.

dation for the sensation.

here this afternoon.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph,

Parole, Etc.

healthy.

of C. C. Clay.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, | Friday, April 20, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which are in demand at a further advance. 5-20s sold at 1044, an advance of 4: 6s of 1881 at 105%, an advance of 1; and 7:30s at 1011@ 1012, the latter rate an advance of 2. State and City loans are in fair demand at full prices. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 88@884; new City 6s at 922; and old do. at 884.

Railroad shares are unchanged. Philadelphia. and Erie sold at 321@321, no change; Camden and Amboy at 119, no change; Pennsylvania. Railroad at 56%, no change; North Pennsylvania at 39%, no change; Catawissa common at 39%@ 40, no change; preferred do. at 30]@304, a slight decline; and Minehill at 542, a decline of 4. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 541 for Norristown; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; and 45 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there very little doing. Hestonville sold at 42; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 194. 70% was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 294 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington: 53 for Penn Township; 544 for Girard; 79 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 624 for City; 54 for Commonwealth; 624 for

Corn Exchange; and 57 for Union. Canal shares are firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 544, no change; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 32), a slight advance; and Susque hanna Canal at 164@164; 244 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 115 tor Morris Canal river, but got off, it was thought, without serious preferred; and 481 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue dull. Ocean sold at 91@91, the latter rate an advance of 4. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Fall River route, which vessel brought them here. The State of Maine will probably reach ### S2500 U S 6a '81 ... 105 | 200 an Sch N pts5int 32 | 200 an Sch N FIRST BOARD ATLANTIC CITY, April 20. - The steamship Jamaica Packet, from Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of coffee and spices, is ashore on Absecom Beach. Her cargo has been landed in good order. The ship is well up on the beach, Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad. CINCINNATI, April 20 .- A large meeting was held in the Exchange last night, for the purpose of tendering aid to the Cincinnati and Chatanooga

American Gold. 126]
American Silver, is and is. 120
American Silver Dimes and Haif Dimes 112
Pennsvivabla Currency. J
New York Exchange. 1-10 -Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

DISTRICT COURT-Judge Stroud .- James Keenan August, 1864.... October, 1864.... August, 1865. .. -The following is the weekly report of the Verdict for plaintiff for \$250.

Richard G. White vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff, by reason of an accident occurring on the defendant's railroad. The plaintiff, on the 21st of September, 1864, was a passenger on a train which at Tow-outown came in collision. tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:-

Increase for this year..... 67,182 00

Philadelphia Trade Report.

PRIDAY, April 20 .- Cloverseed of prime quality is in fair demand, but the market is bare of the article; small sales are reported at \$4@5 75 for common and choice. There is no Timothy here. Flaxseed is selling in a small way at \$2.55@2 60.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at \$29 per ton, but there is nothing doing. There is less doing in the Flour Market, but with continued light receipts and stocks, holders are stiff in their views; sales of 1500 barrels at 89@10 for Northwestern extra family; \$10 50 to \$11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; and small lots of superfine at \$7@775; extras at \$8@9; and fancy brands at \$1.0015, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at \$4.7505. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is a steady demand for prime Wheat, but common is less in quired after; sales of 4500 bushels at \$2555a2.65 for choice, including 1500 bushels spring at \$1.80; white ranges from \$2.50 to \$2.90. Eve is scarce and in moderate request, with small sales at 98@95c. for Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand and there is more coming forward; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 82@85c, closing at 88c. Oats are active and prices mave accurated 1c. per bushel; sales of 1000 bushels Delaware at 60@61c.

No change in Baries or Malt Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania and refilled at \$2.25@2.26, and Onio at \$2.27@2.28.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, April 20—Cotton is quiet at 37c, for Middings. Four is dull; State has declined 15@20c; sales or 8000 objs. at 87@8 75 for State; \$8.75@12 for Ohio; \$7@7.58 for Western. Southern heavy; 550 objs. sold at \$9.60@16. Canada is 10@20c. lower; 380 objs. sold at \$7.80@12.25 Wheat dull and nominally 2@4c lower. Corn firm, but qu'et. Beet firm. Fork steady at \$26.25 for Mess Lard firm at 164@194c. Whisky qui.

firm at 16;@19je. Whisky duil. Baltimore, April 20.—Flour quiet, but firm, Wheat firm; white, \$3:10@3 50; red, \$2:80@2 70. Corn active at 95@95 for white; and 90c. for yellow. Oats dull and 2c. lower. Provisions dull. Lard 131 @19c. Groceries steady. Whisky dull and nominal

A LEGLESS AND ARMLESS MATHEMATICIAN. -In the Department of the Loire, in France, there is a wonderful mathematician named Grandmage, who was born without arms or legs. At the age of four he was able to solve ordinary sums in his head; as he grew old, his mind became further developed, and he wished to learn to read and write. He was taught the letters of the alphabet in secret, for his father thought that the boy would be less an object of pity if he possessed any instruction; the child, however, succeeded in his determination to learn. He writes a clear running hand, which he traces readily with a pen held in his mouth, directed by a fieshy ap-pendage which nature has placed on his right shoulder. He answers without written calculations the most difficult arithmetical problems applied to commercial, financial, and industrial operations; and recently at Complegae several members of the University put to him questions so complicated that to solve a single one would take an hour's work, and yet he gave the cor-rect answer almost immediately. Fifteen medals have been awarded to him by learned societies.